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Peas, Peppers and Potatoes

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Garden peas, sometimes called English peas, are not injured by light frosts, so should be planted as soon as the soil can be put in order in the spring. The first plantings should be of small growing, quick maturing varieties, such as Alaska, Firat and Best, and Gasdur, which do not require supports. These varieties should be followed by the large wrinkled type of peas, such as Champion of England, Telephone, and Prize Taker. The large growing varieties should be supported on brush, on strings attached to stakes driven in the ground, or on wire netting. In order to have a continuous supply of peas, plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks until warm weather. Peas should be planted in late summer and autumn for the fall garden, for which the early varieties are more desirable than the late ones.

Peas should be planted about two to three inches deep in rows three to four feet apart. Some gardeners, however, follow the practice of planting

in double rows six inches apart with the ordinary space of three to four feet between these pairs of rows. This is a good practice with varieties requiring support, as the supports can be placed in the narrow space between the rows.

Varities recommended: Alaska, Firat and Best, Gradus, Telephone, Champion of England, and Prize Taker.

Peppers.

Seeds of peppers should be sown in a hotbed or in a box in the house about eight weeks before time for setting the plants in the garden. The plants are tender and should not be transplanted until the ground is warm and all danger of frost is past. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in rows 21-2 to three feet apart. The cultivation and treatment of peppers should be the same as that of tomatoes and eggplants. There is a large number of varieties of peppers, including the sweet kinds and the hot peppers.

Varities recommended: Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Sweet Spanish, and Bell or Bull Nose, of the sweet peppers; Long Red Cayenne, Tabasco, and Red Cluster, of the hot types.

Potatoes.

Irish or white potatoes: A small area of early potatoes should be grown in the garden, but the main crop should be grown elsewhere. Early potatoes should be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared to good advantage. In Florida, potatoes are usually planted in December, while in other sections of the lower South they are planted in January. In the upper South early potatoes are usually planted in February, but in the extreme northern portion of the South they are not planted until March. As it is difficult to keep potatoes through the summer, a fall crop should be grown. A common practice in some parts of the South is to plant potatoes from the first crop as soon as they are dug. In the lower South this method can be followed to advantage. Another method is to bed the potatoes on a little loose soil in a cool, shady place, covering the bed with litter or soil and moistening it thoroughly. As soon as the tubers sprout they are planted in the field for the late crop.

Potatoes are planted 12 to 14 inches apart in rows two and one half to three feet apart and covered to the depth of about four inches. Potatoes planted during hot weather should be covered six inches deep unless they have been sprouted before planting. The furrows are usually opened with a one horse turnplow, or lister, and the potatoes dropped, one piece in a place, in the bottom of the furrow. As it requires two or three weeks for potatoes to come up, it is important that they be cultivated as soon as the row can be followed. If a crust forms before the potatoes come up, a spike tooth harrow or weeder should be run over the ground to loosen the surface of the soil. Harrow toothed cultivators should be used for the main cultivation; but at the last cultivation the soil may be worked up around the plants to hold them erect and to protect the tubers from the sun.

After digging the early potatoes they should be kept in a cool, dry place during the hot weather of summer. In the lower South it is better to grow a fall crop rather than to try to keep the spring crop through the summer and winter. Fall grown potatoes can be kept in a dry cellar, in a pit, or in any building where the temperature can be controlled. Irish potatoes keep best in a cool temperature, but should be not be allowed to reach the freezing point. It is best

not to allow the temperature to fall below 35 degrees F.

Varities recommended: Irish Cobbler, Bliss Red Triumph, and Bliss White Triumph are good early potatoes. Where only one variety is to be grown, the Irish Cobbler is recommended. The same varieties may be grown for the fall crop, or the Green Mountain, which is a late variety, may be used.

Sweet potatoes: The sweet potato is not usually handled as a garden crop in the South, but it is advisable to have a few plants in the garden for early summer use. On land that is not thoroughly drained sweet potato plants should be set on ridges which are thrown up by means of a plow.

Two or four furrows are usually thrown together, and leveled off with a light drag. The ridges should be broad, as narrow sharp ridges dry out quickly. The fertilizers recommended for general garden treatment will be found satisfactory for sweet potatoes. The roots that are too small for marketing are usually used for seed. For an early crop the roots should be bedded in a hotbed five or six weeks before it will be safe to set the plants in the field. As the plants are easily injured by cold, they should not be transplanted until danger of frost has passed. For the general crop in the lower South, select a protected location, preferably on the south side of a building or fence, and bed the roots in the open. A common method is to make an excavation six inches deep and of sufficient size to accommodate the roots to be bedded. Place in this a layer of sand or loose soil, on which to bed the sweet potatoes. Put the roots close together, but do not allow them to touch, and cover them with sand or loose soil one to two inches deep. Soil on which sweet potatoes have been grown should not be used for the seed bed. Ten bushels of sweet potatoes will furnish enough slips to plant an acre. From these slips, if set out early, may be taken enough vine cuttings to plant seven or eight acres. Vine cuttings may be planted as late as July in the upper South and as late as August in the lower South. They will produce as large crops as slips, with less danger from diseases which affect the roots.

Sweet potatoes should be dug on a bright day when the soil is dry. The time for digging varies in different sections, but the potatoes should be dug before there is any danger of hard frosts. When grown on a small scale, sweet potatoes may be dug with a spading fork. Great care should be taken not to bruise or injure the roots in handling. After digging, the roots should be exposed for two or three hours to dry, after which they should be placed in a warm, well ventilated room. The temperature during the curing period of about 10 days should be about 80 degrees to 90 degrees F. After the curing period the temperature should be lowered gradually to about 55 degrees F. and held at that point during the remainder of the storage period. A small crop may be cured near the kitchen stove and afterwards stored in a dry room where there is no danger of their becoming chilled. Handle sweet potatoes as little as possible.

Varities recommended: Pumpkin Yam, Dooley, Nancy Hall, Triumph, and Southern Queen. Where a dry fleshed potato is desired, Improved Jersey, Big Stem Jersey, and Triumph are recommended. For further information on sweet potatoes, read Farmers' Bulletin 324 and 548, entitled "Sweet Potatoes" and "Storing and Marketing Sweet Potatoes," respectively, which may be had free by writing to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Grateful. Borelign—Some men, you know, are born great, some achieve greatness—

Miss Keen—Exactly. And some just grate upon you.—Boston Transcript.

FLAT ROCK

A large crowd attended service at the Baptist church here Sunday. A splendid sermon was delivered by Rev. Alexander of Greenville and immediately afterwards three new deacons were ordained. In the afternoon a singing led by Prof. John T. Milford was enjoyed by all.

Miss Mary Smith of Townville is the guest of Miss Winnie Howard this week.

Field Day in Anderson was greatly enjoyed by a number of people from here, several of the pupils won prizes and blue ribbons.

The two schools, Flat Rock and Oak Grove, will have a picnic together at High Shoals on Saturday, April 24. Everybody is invited.

The many friends of Mrs. Charlie Brown regret to know that she is ill with an attack of la grippe. We wish for her a speedy recovery.

Miss Ouida Major, accompanied by Miss Eula Stuart, spent the week-end at the home of Mr. J. A. Major near Belton.

Among the visitors here Sunday were Mr. John Parker and Miss Cecil Parker of Iva, Mr. and Mrs. John Findley, Charlie Burriss, Cecil Hall, M. Hall and Masters of Mountain Creek.

Less Meat if Back And Kidneys Hurt

Take a glass of Salts to flush Kidneys if Bladder bothers you.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver; sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of ad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

There Will Be a Fine Market for Clover Seed This Fall

The importance of every farmer saving his own clover seed this coming spring cannot be over-estimated. In fact, if the farmer would just take time to consider he would at once realize the fact that he could not afford not to save his own clover seed. Not a single farmer can advance an idea in favor of not saving his clover seed, but on the other hand, here are many reasons why he should grow and save his own seed. One of the most important reasons is because he has them on hand, and can seed at the right time, which almost insures him a stand. The majority of failures are due to not sowing at the right time.

Usually the farmer waits until his clover should be sown before he

thinks of buying seed, and by the time he is able to get the seed it is getting late, consequently he fails to get a stand and is ready to say that his land is not suited to clover growing.

The price of clover seed is also a big item in favor of saving the seed on the farm where they are to be sown. We can grow and sow our seed for less than half what they cost, besides we leave the land in an improved condition where the seeds are grown.

Again, if we grow our own seed we will seed much larger acreage to this king of cover crops.

I have for a number of years been saving my own clover seed, and space then have seldom failed to get a good

stand. I try to save as many as I need and if I have more than I need I always find ready buyers for the surplus.—John A. Boone, in The Progressive Farmer.

Youthful Pestmist

Young James was obviously distressed by the almighty incantation which his baby brother had been indulging in for the past few minutes.

"What is the baby crying for?" asked a kind-faced, motherly woman, bending over the carriage.

"Oh I dunno; he's always crying," never came away any new looks upon the dark side of things as he does," rejoined James, with a frown.—Harper's Magazine.

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Twine troubles are almost invariably blamed on the binder. In order to escape these troubles Deering twine is as perfect as human skill can make it—as reliable as the best material and skilled workmanship can make it.

Give your binder a chance to do its best work by using reliable Deering twine. We handle it in the following brands and lengths: Small, 500 feet

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EVERYBODY HELP

BE SURE to attend Mass Meeting at Court House tonight.

This means YOU!!!

them to Dry Dock Mon. by WPOFT NEWS, April 16.—As to the German cruiser, Kronprinz Wilhelm will be started tomorrow. The cruiser will be drydocked today.